

Life's paradise, great princess, the soul's quiet,

Sinews of Concord, earthly immortality,
Eternity of pleasures; no restoratives
Like to a constant woman.

Mr. President, my strength, my comfort, was born Erma Ora James, the daughter of a West Virginia coal miner. She was my childhood sweetheart. We married in 1937, in a time of great hardship and trial. Together, we have seen great changes in the world—a world war and numerous other conflagrations around the globe, the dawn of the nuclear age, the advent of space exploration, the collapse of communism, breathtaking medical advances, astounding technological growth, rapid social changes, and resurgent terrors. We have known the highs of life and we have known the lows of family life—the delight of two fine daughters growing up, marrying, and having children of their own; the tragedy of the loss of a grandson; the indescribable love of holding newborn great granddaughters in our arms. For two hillbillies—that is what we are, two hillbillies—from West Virginia, it has been an exciting and wild ride, and I am glad I have had Erma to share it.

In my mind's eye, Erma Byrd will always be that sweet, young girl who allowed me to woo her with candy and chewing gum that were given to me by another schoolmate. She is a strong woman, but she is a quiet woman—even somewhat shy. I know she would rather that I were not speaking right now, and that is just the way she is—never seeking the limelight, keeping her focus on her family and her home. Being the wife of a Senator has never impressed her. She never developed any airs of self-importance, and she has never let me develop any airs either—although some people may think otherwise. She keeps me grounded, or, as my old mom used to say, she never lets me “get above my raising.” When I start to get a bit too proud, puffed up with my own accomplishments, she doesn't pop my balloon but, rather, knows how to gently deflate it before it swells too large. But she has always been there for me, helping me to campaign, always making herself available to the people of West Virginia. She is my biggest cheerleader and she is my kindest critic.

Erma has always been an equal partner in our marriage. Her domain is the home, where she rules as a benevolent dictator. There I am not Senator, just ROBERT. I mop the kitchen floor for her each Saturday morning—or I used to up until about a month ago. She will admit that I don't do the windows. When the duties of the Senate filled all my waking hours, and when I was going to school at night to earn my law degree, Erma kept the home fires burning. She took the lead in bringing up our two daughters, teaching them to be the fine women, mothers, and grandmothers they are. Without her help and her support, I could not have put the level of effort into my work that the

people of West Virginia deserve and have come to expect; I would not have a law degree. Erma proves the old adage that “behind every successful man is a successful woman.” Perhaps Alfred Lord Tennyson put it better when he wrote in “The Princess” as follows:

The woman's cause is the man's: they rise or sink together.

Mr. President, together, Erma and I are complete and whole, a total that is more than the sum of its parts.

The 65th wedding anniversary is, by tradition, a diamond anniversary. In my life, Erma Ora Byrd is the diamond. She is my strength in times of fear, my comfort in times of sorrow, my perfect complement. She is a priceless treasure, a multifaceted woman of great insight and wisdom, of quiet humor and common sense. She is the reservoir of serenity at which one can slake the thirst of a stressful day.

I can only thank her and thank the Creator that she has put up with me for 65 years and now 1 week.

Mr. President, I would like to close with the words of Charles Jeffreys in a poem he titled “We Have Lived and Loved Together.” I dedicate it to my wife Erma and to all the lucky, happy couples who have, like us, been fortunate to spend a lifetime together. To the young married people who work for me, to all who are starting on their married lives together, I wish them well, and I hope that someday this poem will speak for them as well.

We have lived and loved together
Through many changing years;
We have shared each other's gladness
And wept each other's tears;
I have known ne'er a sorrow
That was long unsoothed by thee;
For thy smiles can make a summer
Where darkness else would be.

Like the leaves that fall around us
In autumn's fading hours,
Are the traitor's smiles, that darken
When the cloud of sorrow lowers;
And though many such we've known, love,
Too prone, alas, to range,
We both can speak of one love
Which time can never change.

We have lived and loved together
Through many changing years,
We have shared each other's gladness
And wept each other's tears.
And let us hope the future,
As the past has been will be:
I will share with thee my sorrows,
And thou thy joys with me.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

JUDGE EUGENE SULLIVAN

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Judge Eugene R. Sullivan of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces.

Since his graduation from West Point, Judge Sullivan has worked diligently to ensure the betterment of our National being. He first proved himself as an Airborne Ranger in Vietnam. His gallantry earned him the Bronze Star and the Air Medal, to name just a few of his decorations.

Upon leaving the Army, Judge Sullivan has led a most amazing life. He first graduated from the Georgetown University Law Center. Following his time at Georgetown, Judge Sullivan went on to work for the law firm of Patton-Boggs. During his tenure there, he had the privilege of serving on the Defense Team for President Richard Nixon.

In the years following, Judge Sullivan returned to public service as an attorney for the Justice Department and as the General Counsel for the United States Air Force. In addition to his duties as General Counsel, the Judge also served as the Chief Legal Advisor to the National Reconnaissance Office and eventually as the Governor of Wake Island. His service was most exemplary.

Since 1986, Judge Sullivan has served as a member of the Federal bench. Many of us had the privilege of presiding over his appointment and his subsequent confirmation as the chief judge of the Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces.

In closing, I want to publicly thank Judge Eugene Sullivan for his service and dedication to our Nation. Moreover, I thank him for being my friend and wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

ENERGY BILL CONFERENCE

Mr. BINGAMAN. Madam President, about 2 weeks ago I urged that the House leadership go ahead and appoint conferees for the energy bill on which we should be in conference at this point.

As Senators will remember, we passed the energy bill in the Senate on April 25. The respective leaders of the two parties appointed conferees on May 1. Since then, we have not seen any action on the House side to appoint conferees so we could begin a conference with the House of Representatives on this very important bill.

The House bill is in excess of 500 pages. The bill we passed in the Senate after 6 weeks of floor debate is nearly 1,000 pages in length. It will take several weeks to come to agreement on a joint proposal we can take back to the two Houses and, hopefully, to the President.

The sooner we can get started, the better for everyone's point of view. It is in the country's interests that we try to resolve the differences between the House and the Senate and try to enact an energy bill this year. As long as we do not have conferees named on the House side, that makes it extremely difficult. I, again, urge the leadership on the House side to appoint their conferees.

When I raised this issue last month, one of my colleagues announced he had heard that the House of Representatives was going to appoint its conferees on the first day back after the recess. Well, that would have been yesterday, and we still don't have any forward

motion. I am getting ready to borrow Senator LOTT's bloodhounds to go looking for the House conferees.

We have an immense undertaking before us in terms of getting a balanced and comprehensive energy bill to the President's desk. The House bill is over 500 pages and the Senate bill is nearly 1000 pages. There are some similarities between the bills, but some very important differences, as well.

Conferences on authorizing legislation are never easy. The bioterrorism bill, for example, took months to conference. The bankruptcy bill has been in conference for over a year. To have a successful conference on the energy bill will take a lot of careful planning on the part of the leadership on both sides in both Houses of Congress. As I mentioned before the recess, even the most elementary questions, such as who should chair the conference, seem to be in dispute, although I think that the precedents are clearly in the Senate's favor.

We need to get going, and the actual naming of conferees by the House of Representatives, whenever it happens, will only be a start to a process of figuring out how the conference will be structured, whether there will be sub-conferences, and which issues to address first. I am anxious to start to work with whomever the House of Representatives decides will be my counterpart to initiate the organizational discussions.

To be most effective with the use of our time, we may have to think about taking on the big issues first to see if there is an overall energy bill that can achieve a critical mass of support on both sides of both House and Senate. If we adopt an incremental approach of working on minor issues first, and leaving all the hard issues to the end, we may be still working on clearing the legislative underbrush in December.

I hope that we can see some progress soon on starting the energy conference.

SUPPLEMENT TO RULES OF PROCEDURE

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, pursuant to rule XXXVI, paragraph 2 of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I am submitting for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a supplement to the Rules of Procedure of the Select Committee on Intelligence for purposes of the joint inquiry into the events of September 11, 2001, being conducted by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

I ask unanimous consent they be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE—SUPPLEMENTAL JOINT INQUIRY RULES

In connection with the Joint Inquiry with the House Permanent Select Committee on

Intelligence into the events of September 11, 2001, authorized by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence ("SSCI") pursuant to section 5(a)(1) of Senate Resolution 400, 94th Congress, and Rule 6 of the SSCI's Rules of Procedure, and pursuant to Rule XXVI.2 of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the SSCI adopts the following Joint Inquiry Rules to supplement the SSCI's Rules of Procedure for purposes of the Joint Inquiry only:

JOINT INQUIRY RULE 1. JOINT PROCEEDINGS

1.1. The SSCI may conduct hearings jointly with the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. All joint hearings shall be considered hearings of both Committees.

1.2. The Rules of Procedure of both the SSCI and the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence shall apply in all hearings and other proceedings of this Joint Inquiry, except where superseded by these Joint Inquiry Rules, provided that, at any joint hearing, if any rules of the two Committees are inconsistent, the rules of that Committee whose Chairman or his designee is presiding shall apply.

1.3. For the purposes of the proceedings of this Joint Inquiry, all employees on the staff of either Committee working on the Joint Inquiry shall be considered to be acting on behalf of both Committees.

JOINT INQUIRY RULE 2. HEARINGS

2.1. All testimony at hearings shall be taken under oath or affirmation.

2.2. Subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses, or the production of documents, records, or other materials, at hearings may be authorized by vote of the SSCI pursuant to SSCI Rule 2, or by the SSCI's Chairman and Vice Chairman, acting jointly.

JOINT INQUIRY RULE 3. DEPOSITIONS

3.1. All testimony taken, and all documents, records, or other materials produced, at a deposition of the SSCI shall be considered part of the record of both Committees.

3.2. Subpoenas for depositions and notices for the taking of depositions may be authorized by vote of the SSCI pursuant to SSCI Rule 2, or by the SSCI's Chairman and Vice Chairman, acting jointly, and shall be issued and served as provided in SSCI Rule 7. Deposition notices shall specify a time and place of examination and the name or names of Committee members or staff who will take the deposition. Depositions shall be in private and shall, for purposes of the rules of both Committees, be deemed to be testimony given before the Committees in executive session.

3.3. Witnesses shall be examined upon oath administered by a member of the SSCI or by an individual authorized by local law to administer oaths. Questions may be propounded by members or staff of either Committee. If a witness objects to a question and refuses to testify, the Committee members or staff present may proceed with the deposition, or may, at that time or subsequently, seek a ruling on the objection from the Chairman of the SSCI or any member of the SSCI designated by the Chairman. The SSCI shall not initiate procedures leading to civil or criminal enforcement unless the witness refuses to testify after having been ordered and directed to answer by the Chairman or a member designated by the Chairman.

3.4. Procedures for the attendance of counsel for witnesses at, and for the inspection, correction, and filing of transcripts of, depositions shall be as provided in SSCI Rules 8.4 and 8.7.

PROFESSIONAL BOXING AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2002

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, on May 22, I was joined by my colleague, Sen-

ator DORGAN, in introducing the Professional Boxing Amendments Act of 2002. This legislation would strengthen existing Federal boxing laws by making uniform certain health and safety standards, establish a centralized medical registry to be used by local commissions to protect boxers, reduce arbitrary practices of sanctioning organizations, and provide uniformity in ranking criteria and contractual guidelines. This legislation would also establish a Federal regulatory entity to oversee professional boxing and set uniform standards for certain aspects of the sport.

Since 1996, Congress has acted to improve the sport of boxing by passing two laws, the Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996, and the Muhammad Ali Boxing Reform Act of 2000. These laws were intended to establish uniform standards to improve the health and safety of boxers, and to better protect them from the sometimes coercive, exploitative, and unethical business practices of promoters, managers, and sanctioning organizations.

While the Professional Boxing Safety Act, as amended by the Muhammad Ali Act, has had some positive effects on the sport, I am concerned by the repeated failure of some State and tribal boxing commissions to comply with the law, and the lack of enforcement of the law by both Federal and State law enforcement officials. Corruption remains endemic in professional boxing, and the sport continues to be beset with a variety of problems, some beyond the scope of the current system of local regulation.

Therefore, the bill we are introducing today would further strengthen Federal boxing laws, and also create a Federal regulatory entity, the "United States Boxing Administration", USBA, to oversee the sport. The USBA would be headed by an Administrator, appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The primary functions of the USBA would be to protect the health, safety, and general interests of boxers. More specifically, the USBA would, among other things: administer Federal boxing laws and coordinate with other Federal regulatory agencies to ensure that these laws are enforced; oversee all professional boxing matches in the United States; and work with the boxing industry and local commissions to improve the status and standards of the sport. The USBA would license boxers, promoters, managers, and sanctioning organizations, and revoke or suspend such licenses if the USBA believes that such action is in the public interest. No longer would a boxer like Mike Tyson be able to forum-shop for a State with a weak commission if he is undeserving of a license.

The fines collected and licensing fees imposed by the USBA would be used to fund a percentage of its activities. The USBA would also maintain a centralized database of medical and statistical information pertaining to boxers in the